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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +26 C Minimum 9 C.
Sun sets today at 5:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:3 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant: Kabul
Hotel: Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 163

KABUL MONDAY OCTOBER 11, 1965 (MIZAN 19, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

UN Council To Debate Thant's Powers To Enforce Ceasefire Between India, Pakistan

UNITED NATIONS, October 11, (AP).—

The return of Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Sunday foreshadowed new debate this week in the U.N. Security Council on the next step for India and Pakistan.

Bhutto returned to press for a UN plebiscite in Kashmir.

He has been in Rawalpindi the last week and a half to consult his government.

Pakistani delegates said he would talk privately with members of the 11-nation council.

The next meeting will produce a new confrontation between India and Pakistan over who is to blame for the continued skirmishing and what to do about it.

It also will bring out into the open a private quarrel among the big four over whether Secretary-General Thant needs the Council's approval for what he has done to supervise the shaky Sept. 22 ceasefire.

The United States and Britain hold that for everything he has done, Thant already had the needed authority in a Council ceasefire resolution. of Sept. 20 asking the UN provide what was necessary to ensure supervision of the ceasefire and withdrawal of all armed personnel.

France argues that he needs the Council's retroactive authority for having expanded the old U.N. military observer group in India and Pakistan to supervise the new ceasefire inside Kashmir and for having created the new U.N. India-Pakistan observation mission (UNIPOM) to supervise it outside Kashmir.

The Soviet Union also contends he needs Council approval and further that he should use only one organization to watch the ceasefire both inside and outside Kashmir.

India says there should be only one observer mission and has refused to help pay for the new one on grounds that the Assembly has laid down the principle that "victims of aggression" should not be charged for the resultant peacekeeping operations.

Pakistan says both missions should continue but charges that India is deliberately violating the ceasefire. Pakistan also contends the observers are unable to cope with the threat to peace and proposes to dispatch a committee composed of the big four to the area immediately "to ensure the disengagement of forces and their withdrawal," along with implementation of the ceasefire. India opposes this.

Once the ceasefire and withdrawal are in effect, the Council is committed to consider "what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement" of the underlying political problem—the dis-

pute over Kashmir. Pakistan says both missions should continue but charges that India is deliberately violating the ceasefire.

Pakistan says that Kashmir is disputed territory and is pushing for creation of "self-executing machinery" for a plebiscite there. India has said repeatedly that Kashmir is Indian territory and that it is too late now for the plebiscite to which she agreed back in 1948.

In a broadcast to his nation last night the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri called for an all out drive for self-sufficiency in food.

He said that the food-front today is almost as vital as the military front. We live in fateful times and the dangers that threaten us have not yet passed.

Shastri said that dependence on food imports is not only bad for the economic health of the country but it also undermines our self-confidence and self-respect. We have to stand on our own legs and a beginning has got to be made right now. The preservation of freedom is not the task of the soldiers alone. The whole nation has to be strong.

"People must work with the same dedication, zeal and determination as inspired and motivated the warrior on the battlefield." He said self-sufficiency in food no less important than an impregnable defence system.

Islah Publishes Book On "You And Your Ministers"

KABUL, Oct. 11.—A new book entitled "You and Your Ministers" has been published by the Islah Publishing House.

The book contains the speech delivered by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf on the eve of Jeshan on Radio Afghanistan and speeches delivered by various cabinet ministers before Jeshan and their interviews with journalists, also broadcast from Radio Afghanistan.

The book, which has 225 pages, has been printed at the Government Printing Press and contains useful information about economic, social and cultural progress in Afghanistan.

One Killed In Srinagar As Police Fire On Stone Throwers

NEW DELHI, October 11, (Reuter).—

The Kashmir Home Minister P. Dhar told reporters in Srinagar Sunday night that one person was killed last night when police opened fire after "acts of hooliganism and stone-throwing" in the city. the Press Trust of India News Agency reported.

Dhar said a curfew had been clamped on in some parts of Srinagar from 1930 to 0530 local time to "avoid any untoward incident," the news agency said.

The Press Trust of India said Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, 21-year-old President of Kashmir allegedly pro-Pakistan Awami Action Committee, and four others were arrested Sunday.

The Home Minister Dhar said there had been "acts of lawlessness and stone-throwing" after the arrests. Police fired in the air to disperse an unruly crowd, he said. The agency said the four other person arrested under the defence of India rules included Mufti Basheer ud-Din, General Secretary of the Awami Action Committee, and Munshi Ishaq acting

president of the Plebiscite Front.

The arrests were made "for their activities, which were prejudicial to peace and public order," the News Agency said.

The Press Trust of India said Dhar told reporters the situation was completely under control, and life was normal in the towns near Srinagar.

He said only a small number of people were creating trouble in Srinagar.

He also said that some "armed Pakistani infiltrators had hiding places in the towns and were continuing their 'subversive activities' directly or through their 'paid agents' he added, according to the agency.

(Contd. on page 4)

Cabinet Holds Last Meeting



The Cabinet of interim period presided over by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, held its last session this morning. The interim government will end upon inauguration of new parliament October 14 by His Majesty the King. Picture shows the cabinet in its last session: First from left: Dr. Moham-

mad Haider, Communication Minister; Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Commerce Minister; Engineer Mohammad Hussein Masa, Mines and Industries Minister; Dr. Abdul Kayeum, Interior Minister; Sayyed Kasim Rishtya, Finance Minister. First from right: Dr. M. Nasser Keshawarz, Agriculture Minister; General Mohammad

Azim, Public Works Minister; M. H. Maiwandwal, Press and Information Minister; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Education Minister; Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Justice Minister and General Khan Mohammad, Defence Minister. Facing the Prime Minister is the Planning Minister Abdullah Yaffali.

China Returns Bodies Of 3 Indian Soldiers

HONGKONG, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—The People's Republic of China returned to Indian authorities the bodies of three Indian soldiers killed in a clash on the Sino-Indian border on September 19, the New China News Agency reported.

The bodies, together with the belongings of the dead soldiers and four rifles, were handed over to Indian police officer R. K. Mehra who, together with nine other Indian personnel, met Chinese officials at an appointed place in the Spanggur area in Tibet, the agency said.

The Indian officer signed a list of transfer and expressed his gratitude to the Chinese officials, the agency said.

The Chinese government's decision to return the bodies was motivated by "the spirit of humanitarianism" and a desire to maintain the friendship between the Chinese and Indian people, the agency added.

Justice Party Triumphs In General Elections In Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, October 11, (AP).—

The rightwing Justice Party swept into power in a landslide in the Turkish general election Sunday, unofficial and incomplete returns showed early Monday.

Jubilant leaders predicted the Justice Party would win more than 250 out of the 450 seats in the national assembly.

Political newcomer Suleyman Demirel, 41, an American-trained engineer who took over the party's control a year ago, was expected to be named the next Prime Minister.

Demirel went to bed confident of victory.

An official of the opposition Republican People's Party conceded that Justice Party politicians had made a "surprising showing" and would win at least a plurality in the assembly.

With 50 per cent of the votes counted, the Justice Party appeared to be winning in nearly all 67 provinces and pulling more than 55 per cent of the vote.

Demirel and fellow candidates campaigned chiefly on anti-communism, charging the republicans as being "soft on communism."

The Justice Party had inherited mantle of the late Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, who was overthrown in May 1960 and later executed by an army revolution but never forgotten in peasant Anatolia. Only one incident of violence was reported during the election, in the province of Afyon, where Republican and Justice Party partisans battled with knives. Police reported two persons killed and three injured.

French Counsellor Here For Talks

KABUL, Oct. 11.—G. Bourgeois, Commercial Counsellor of the French Embassy in Tehran, who simultaneously holds the same post in Kabul, arrived here yesterday.

While in Kabul he will hold talks with the Afghan authorities on problems of mutual interest.

Mackawee Plans Petition To UN On Aden Bases

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (AP).—Abdul Qawi Mackawee, recently deposed Chief Minister of the British Crown Colony of Aden, arrived here Sunday to appeal to the United Nations for the "immediate and unconditional removal of British military bases" in South Arabia.

Mackawee, accompanied by three other members of the deposed government arrived at Kennedy Airport from Rome.

Mackawee said his delegation represents the "people of South Arabia or, as we prefer to call it, the occupied South."

He stated that the delegation was formed through the efforts of the secretariat of the League of Arab States and sponsored by them.

He said: "We intend to place a petition before the Trusteeship Committee of the UN General Assembly, and, if possible, before the special committee of 24 in order to explain the recent grave developments and irregularities and to throw more light on the inhuman and brutal activity of Britain in our area."

The delegation, Mackawee said, would seek to reword certain sections of a 1963 UN resolution which called for the "early" removal of British troops from South Arabia.

He said the delegation wants the resolution to be amended to call for "immediate and unconditional removal of British military bases."

There is no doubt, Mackawee added, that the British military bases "in our territory are being used for aggressive purposes and repressive actions against our people."

Fanfani Hospitalised With Torn Tendon

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Prof. Amintore Fanfani, the Italian Foreign Minister and President of the United Nations General Assembly, suffered a torn tendon above his right knee in a fall on a wet pavement on Saturday and doctors yesterday placed the injured area in a cast.

A United Nations spokesman said doctors would decide in a few days whether surgery would be necessary.

Prof. Fanfani, 57, was walking with his wife in Manhattan when he fell and was taken to hospital immediately.

The UN spokesman said Prof. Fanfani was in good condition and resting comfortably.

He is expected to be in hospital for about two weeks.

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Regulation Of
Prices

Attempts made by municipal authorities to regulate and control the prices of consumer goods have not so far yielded the desired results and the chronic public complaints about lack of standardisation continue. It is time the authorities concerned made a thorough study to find an effective solution to the problem.

Recently a joint commission consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and the Kabul Municipality announced that it was planning new measures to remedy the situation.

It is true that prices can be successfully regulated if there are adequate supplies to meet the demand. But in underdeveloped societies hoarding creates additional difficulties. It is therefore essential that special measures should be adopted to deal with local problems.

The joint commission should not only draft regulations but should have powers legally to enforce them. If there is a deliberate attempt on the part of tradesmen to create an artificial scarcity of goods—and such attempts are common in societies like ours—there should be provision to bring them to book.

In any case the commission should create an effective machinery to enforce price control regulations. Unless the regulations are strictly enforced no progress can be made towards stabilisation of prices.

With the coming of winter, the question of prices and the supply of certain basic commodities will assume added importance. It is for the commission to take timely action to prevent both shortages and any steep rise in prices. At the same time it should be realised that price control is a national problem and has to be treated as such. A single department in the capital cannot be expected effectively to deal with a complicated issue affecting the whole country.

Committee Drafts New Law On Schools
Changing Objectives Of Education:

After 1941 the growing consolidation of the constitutional monarchy on the one hand and the introduction of culture as a part of patriotism as well as the intensification of cultural contacts with the West on the other exerted a moderating influence upon the way of thinking of the people.

The idea of culture together with increasing educational contacts with other countries developed the idea of humanism and internationalism until, after Afghanistan's entry into international life after 1947 this trend towards broadmindedness was accelerated, first among the intelligentsia and later among the people. The ideal of humanism then took its place side by side with nationalism.

The formulation and adoption of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as also the principle of amicable co-existence brought national and international obligations closer together so that these sometimes overlapped. It was then that internationalism and humanism came to form a distinctive feature of the objectives of education in Afghanistan.

This objective is clearly described on page 2 of "Education in Afghanistan During the Past Half Century" published in 1956, which says: "The main target of education is to enlighten the public, impart literacy, raise the standard of living of the people and train capable persons to serve the nation and the government. The special objective of schooling is to train youths as true Muslims and capable, patriotic and industrious workers obeying the laws of the country and furthering national aims at all costs."

This description also included these lines: "The schools should discover the natural aptitudes of pupils and train them in accordance with their real interests and leanings to be of use to their country and people. It is also the duty of schools to promote international understanding for the attainment of the universal values suggested by the United Nations."

Wilson Meets British Conservative
Leaders To Discuss Rhodesian Situation

Prime Minister, Harold Wilson called in key ministers last night for a meeting on the explosive Rhodesia crisis with leaders of the Conservative Opposition.

He returned specially from Chequers, his country residence, for the consultations for which he called in the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Arthur Hopton, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, Britain's chief law lord.

The Conservative Party leader, Edward Heath, Selwyn Lloyd, opposition spokesman on Commonwealth affairs, and former Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home took part in last night's meeting with Wilson.

The three Conservative leaders had earlier conferred for an hour and three-quarters with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, whose talks with the British government on Rhodesian independence broke down last Friday.

Heath declined to disclose the substance of their talks, describing them as confidential. He said Smith had explained "his view very fully."

Smith was expected to leave for home tomorrow to report to his cabinet on the failure of last week's talks.

He and his ministers are now confronted with a grim decision: whether to break from Britain and dig in for a bitter struggle.

By A. Hakim Ziai,
Deputy Minister of Education
PART II

and UNESCO so that friendship between different countries may be developed and strengthened.

This is a target which closely resembles those set in the preamble to the Manuals of Primary, Secondary and Vocational Education. It shows that the new objectives include, in addition to the previous ones, those outlined by the United Nations and UNESCO, and that, too, in the most practicable manner. Since the practical side of the matter, concerning the standard of living of the people, was stressed, the need for training personnel of use to the country and nation was also described in precise terms. This is a noteworthy point to remember because the booklet was issued at a time when the first five-year plan was being finalised and, therefore, the target while serving as an objective to be achieved, also incorporated within itself the practical side of the matter.

Implementation of the five-year economic development plan not only increased the country's need for manpower and brought into the open the inter-relationship between education and development in different fields, but it also proved, in a practical way, the role of education in economic development. Similarly, in all international organisations the economic importance of education, even if on an elementary level, became quite clear. It was thus that in the second five-year plan for educational development, the need of the country for technical personnel and experts was stressed further. The importance of elementary education as a means of promoting assimilation of general development by the people was also emphasised.

The second economic and social development plan had not gone beyond the first year when the new changes began and the work of the Ministry of Education, quantitatively and qualitatively, became heavier and more pronounced at all educational levels. It was at this juncture that the

Prime Minister, realising the importance of the subject, not only established committees to formulate the new Constitution and the Press Law, but also asked the Ministry of Education to prepare a new Education Law compatible with the current changes.

A number of Cabinet Ministers and competent officials of the Ministry of Education were appointed members of this committee. The commission or committee then established a sub-committee with myself at the head to draft the required law.

Keeping in view the provisions of Articles 34 and 35 of the Constitution on the one hand and the Manuals and Rules of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University on the other, the committee took up the task of formulating the new Education Law in accordance with modern requirements and changing circumstances.

In Chapter IV, Article 23. The basic objectives of elementary education is to develop inherent skills and habits and to instil values for these purposes:

- a) Physical and mental health.
- b) Social and moral health.
- c) Literacy and knowledge.
- d) Effective participation in family life and school, community and national life.
- e) Loyalty to religious tenets, constitutional monarchy, other Afghan traditions and national as well as humanitarian goals.

In Chapter (V), Article (33): The basic objectives of secondary education also is to develop on a higher scale inherent skills and propensities for the following purposes:

- a) Physical and mental health.
- b) Social and moral wellbeing.
- c) Effective participation in family, community and national life.
- d) Assimilation of basic scientific principles for continuing training at a higher level.
- e) Loyalty to religious tenets, constitutional monarchy, all positive and laudable Afghan traits and attainment of national and humanitarian goals.

Office, in a formal statement, warned that any act of rebellion by Rhodesia would be met with the "utmost firmness."

Bottomley suggested that a new conference could be attended by Ian Smith, Harold Wilson, Joshua Komo, and the Reverend Ndabingi Sithole, leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a representative of Rhodesia's tribal chiefs, and the elected leader of the African opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament.

Rhodesia House in London had no immediate comment on the proposal.

Smith drove about 25 miles north of London today to lunch with Lord Salisbury, a former Colonial Secretary, and an influential Opposition peer.

Lord Salisbury said yesterday he intended to move an emergency resolution on Rhodesia at the Conservative Party's annual conference this week at Brighton.

Lord Salisbury said he hoped his resolution would be debated on Saturday morning.

Meanwhile, African nationalists Sunday warned they will set up a "government of the people" inside Rhodesia if Smith's white minority government seizes independence from Britain.

At the United Nations, Guinea was beginning to voice support for a Trusteeship Committee resolution calling on Britain to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia and to act firmly if such a declaration is made.

Press comments on the failure of Smith's talks in London on the independence issue included one

PRESS
At a
Glance

In an editorial on the Rhodesian problem yesterday's Anis gave an account of the historical developments in the area. In 1953 a federation was established including Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. From the very start it did not look like a happy union. The demand for independence continued until 1964 when Nyasaland was given independence and named itself Malawi and Northern Rhodesia becoming independent renamed itself Republic of Zambia. Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing area, was thus separated.

The constitution of 1961 granted more rights to the whites of Southern Rhodesia, who are in a minority. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, wants to preserve these rights and declare unilateral independence. But Britain and other justice-loving countries of the world are determined to amend the constitution in such a way that equal rights are guaranteed to the indigenous people of Rhodesia when it becomes independent.

After referring to the failure of Ian Smith's talks with the British government the editorial said that he may now declare the independence of the country unilaterally. If he does, Britain has declared its intention to use economic sanctions. But one really does not know whether this will bear any fruit. Although at the recent Labour Party conference in Blackpool it was proposed that Britain should force the Rhodesian government to grant equal rights to the Africans, the core of the matter is that the whites of Rhodesia are Britons settled in Rhodesia.

If Britain breaks economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, it will lose trade worth £40 million and most probably the governments of South Africa or Portugal will come to the aid of Ian Smith's government.

The paper expressed the hope that the nations of the world will succeed in convincing the Rhodesian government of the need to grant equal rights to the African population of the country.

The same issue of Anis carried an article by Shafie Rabel on "Secret Diplomacy." For 11 years, said the article, the USA and the People's Republic of China have been holding secret meetings in Warsaw. So far there have been 129 meetings between the American and Chinese Ambassadors there. Since there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries no one knows how long these meetings will continue.

After discussing the nature of diplomacy in the nuclear age and the old and new concepts of diplomacy, Rabel said it was Woodrow Wilson who proposed in 1919 that there should be "open covenants openly arrived at" between the nations of the world.

In conclusion, the writer expressed the hope that the negotiations between the USA which have been continuing for so many years and the People's Republic of China would yield positive results.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Seminar on Passports." After stressing the importance of tourism and its impact on the country's economy the editorial commented on the Ministry of Interior's plans to simplify passport and visa procedures.

In the seminar on passports it was decided that a tourist when entering Afghanistan should fill only one form which should remain valid throughout his stay and in all areas he visits. Special forms have been provided for travellers entering the country in their own vehicles.

These, said the paper, are hopeful signs of improvement in our passport and visa regulations.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis,

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

Towards Better Nursing Courses



Masturat Hospital Nursing School's students tending a patient.

Although the practice of nursing and midwifery has been carried on by women of certain family groups (often the wives and daughters of barbers) for centuries, organised programmes of instruction are of fairly recent origin and hospital nursing and midwifery as a career for Afghan women has been recognised only since 1932.

During the years 1929-1930, a hospital for women with 15 beds, chiefly for gynaecological patients, was opened on the site of the present Women's Hospital. An Italian gynaecologist and Italian midwife were in charge of the medical and nursing care.

With the civil war, this hospital closed but was re-opened in 1931 in another building with approximately 20 beds which increased in a few years to 50. The nursing was supervised by a German nurse who was assisted by Afghan women, mostly widows, who lived part of the time in the hospital. At this time a course of instruction in nursing and midwifery was started for Afghan girls.

Later general subjects were included in the course which lasted for three years and led to a diploma in midwifery. Members of the Turkish medical mission taught anatomy, medicine, surgery, and gynaecology. Two more German nurses arrived to assist the first German nurse in teaching practical and theoretical classes in nursing and midwifery. General education subjects were given by Afghan women teachers, one of whom took the nursing course. The original class in this school consisted of 15 students who formed a nucleus for the future nursing services in women's hospitals.



Miss Hades, a Masturat Hospital nurse.

in Afghanistan.

In 1935 the number of students in the school was increased to 40 students and it was decided to increase the course to five years and to include more general subjects. No other schooling was open to women at this time, and many students joined in the hope that higher education for girls would be established, which indeed it was in 1938.

With the separation of the girls high school from the midwifery causes, many of the students went on to continue their general education and now teach in elementary and secondary schools in Afghanistan.

The German nurses left Kabul in 1939, but the nurses with whom they had worked carried on. There was an average intake of ten students into the school each year, although the standard of teaching seemed to have falling during this time.

In 1945, the Women's Hospital moved back to its original site,

school of midwifery was changed to a school of nurse-midwifery. Presently, there are 36 students enrolled, and the course is three years.

Students receive classroom instruction at Shararah Maternity Hospital and receive clinical experience at Shararah Maternity Hospital, Antenatal Clinics, and Domiciliary Service, at Avicenna Hospital's medical and surgical wards and department for men and women the Pediatric and Communicable Disease wards at Women's Hospital; at the Chaman, Tuberculosis Centre, and at the Psychiatric Department at Nadir Shah Hospital for men.

Students complete nine or more years of general education before entering the nurse-midwifery course. A WHO nurse advises and assists with this programme which also has four CARE-Medica nurses and seven U.S. Peace

(Contd. on page 4)

New Nursing Coordinator
Explains Expansion Plans

ONE of the first essentials in improving nursing practice in a country, is to standardise the various curriculum that are to be used. In Afghanistan, suitable programmes for nurse training have now been prepared, and accepted by the government.

Upon receipt of a letter from the provinces, requesting assistance in the establishment of a nursing programme, a visit will be paid to the area concerned to see what facilities are available, and how the best of these can be made to implement the most suitable programme in the area concerned, then practical assistance will be given in its establishment. Assistance will be given in arranging teaching material, and instruction will also be given in the latest methods of instruction to the teacher selected to conduct the course.

Many provincial hospital and health centres throughout the country are in a position to conduct such training programmes. Most of these programmes are of one year's duration, and will lead to an auxiliary-nurses diploma. Several of such programmes have already been started under the guidance of the Ministry of Health, and the students under training are rendering a valuable health service to the community in which they are living. By the means which are outlined above it is hoped to produce a good standard of the health worker throughout the country.

Several provincial hospitals may have facilities to add to the programme a further six months training in midwifery, and if it is possible, then the student would be eligible for the aux/nurse-midwifery certificate upon successful completion of the course. This part of the programme, it is hoped will

eventually bring trained maternity care to every expectant mother in the country. It is also hoped that several of the women who are already practising midwifery, but who have had no formal training, will enroll for the course, thus adding to their experience the latest methods of midwifery practice.

All the courses that are established will be based upon the recommendations of WHO, who will also assist in the establishment of such programmes.

The successful establishment of courses, such as these discussed, should rapidly produce an improvement in the nursing care available in the provinces, and also a general strengthening of the general public health services.

However, to establish such health educational programmes will require a suitable number of people wishing to help their less fortunate brethren, and who are willing to undertake this essential, responsible work. Such work can give immense satisfaction to those men and women who volunteer for such training, and they can be sure of preparing themselves for a life of considerable value, in the development of the health services, of our beloved mother-services, of Afghanistan.

Mrs. Masuda Rakimi Azizi, recently appointed Nursing Advisor and Directress of the Paramedical courses of the Ministry of Health, explains her new duties.

Mrs. Azizi

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Two Trays Of Ashak

Ingredients:

- 4 lb. flour
- 1 lb. leeks
- 1 lb. sour cream
- 1 lb. shortening
- 1 cup chopped onions
- 2 cups tomato sauce
- 1 lb. hamburger meat
- 5½ teaspoons salt
- Pepper to taste.

1. Wash the leeks, cut them into small pieces and add 2½ teaspoons salt, 1½ teaspoons pepper, ½ cup margarine. Mix and put in drainer until water drains off.

2. Brown meat and onions in 1½ cups of margarine for 15 minutes in skillet. Then add 1 teaspoon pepper, two cups of tomato sauce and stir until it becomes brown. Add two cups water and boil until tender.

3. Sift flour, add 2 teaspoons of salt. Slowly add water until you have a stiff dough. Roll

out dough and cut in circular pieces with cup. Place leeks on half of the circular piece and fold the other half over pressing the two sides together with your fingers. Put on tray keeping each ashak separate.

4. Boil water in large pan with tablespoon of salt. Put stuffed ashaks in boiling water for about ten minutes. Then take out and drain.

5. Place ashaks on plate and cover with sour cream, meat sauce, and margarine. Top with dried mint.

This recipe for Ashak which is the second in a series on the Women's Page, was contributed by Masouma Hamidi an English teacher at Bilquis School. Ashak is usually served during the fall and spring. Umbels are specially noted for making it. The shape may vary from triangles to circles.

All About Women

SHOPPING NOTES:

Ceramics From Istalif

BLUE Istalif ceramic ware is a colourful accent for any house. Though available in many shops in Kabul, Istalif pottery is on sale in large quantities in the little village of Istalif, an hour's drive north of Kabul. There in a dozen or more little shops bowls and ceramic ware of every size, shape and description can be found.

From tiny egg cups to large platters for fruit or flowers, Istalif ware can be a practical and inexpensive household item. With a little design, or fully painted astrays, small nut and candy dishes, large bowls, small bowls, beer mugs, salt shakers, candle holders, small pitchers, chalams (hubbie bubble pipes), tall stemmed bowls, drums with hand-painted drum heads and a variety of small and not so small ceramic animals can be found.

Some shops in Kabul also carry Istalif ware. Several of these are located near the Pakistan Embassy. There is another near the American Embassy in the fruit bazaar. The Kabul Hotel has a very good display of Istalif ware for those interested in good quality work.

Although the traditional work is blue, some shops are experimenting with a green glaze and soon most of the articles will be available in both colours.

U.S. Paratroopers, Viet Cong Clash Near Iron Triangle

SAIGON, October 11, (AP).—

U.S. paratroopers reported they killed 40 Viet Cong Sunday in a sharp clash in the "iron triangle" about 30 miles north of Saigon, a military spokesman said Monday. He said the paratroopers of the 173rd airborne brigade suffered light casualties.

Elements of the brigade, together with Australian forces, have been carrying out a big search operation since Friday in the area where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia join. The clash late Sunday was the biggest reported so far. Before that encounter, the total killed in operation was reported at 13 Viet Cong.

The spokesman said the fighting occurred while a company size paratrooper unit was moving through a rubber plantation along one edge of the triangle. Scouts and security personnel who normally move out ahead during this type of movement came under severe fire.

The remainder of the company then moved up and joined in a fight that lasted 35 minutes before contact was broken.

The Spokesman said the paratroopers were not ambushed. The "iron triangle" area long has been an uncertain area and the present operation is the most extensive carried out in the area. It is designed in the words of the officer, to "loosen up the triangle and find out what's in there." Meanwhile a Reuter reporter from Hong Kong said the Viet Cong guerillas in

South Vietnam have announced they will put on trial anyone caught using "poison gas" against the population, the North Vietnamese news agency said yesterday.

They would be sentenced according to the laws by the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong.

North Vietnam complained to the international Control Commission Saturday alleging that U.S. by using poison gas has killed many men and women.

A U.S. military spokesman said on Friday that the U.S. paratroops had used tear gas in an effort to flush guerillas from an underground bunker.

Nursing Courses

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Corps nurses assisting part time with clinical supervision and instruction.

There are 43 hospitals in Afghanistan of which seven are in Kabul and thirty-six are in the provinces. Auxiliary nursing and midwifery programmes are in Shewaki, Bost, Wazir Akbar Khan, Avicenna, Puli Khumri, Khandahar, Herat Maimana, etc.

Financial support for the various schools of nursing and midwifery comes from whatever agency controls the schools. Often there is not a separate budget for the school, but money is allocated as needed and made available by the responsible persons concerned i.e. provincial health officer, or director of the hospital or medical faculty, concerned i.e. provincial health officer, or director of the hospital or medical faculty.

At present there are no nursing organisations in Afghanistan and there is no legislation applying to nursing or midwifery. Nurses and midwives are employed as civil servants and have the same privileges and responsibilities as other civil servants in a comparable grade. Some nurses and midwives are in private practice.

Recently an Afghan Nurse midwife was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Health where she acts as a coordinator and adviser in nursing.

The future of nursing and midwifery in Afghanistan will depend on the ability and skill of the people attracted to nursing, and midwifery, on the financial support available and on the demand of the people of Afghanistan for good nursing and midwifery service.

Indian President In Ethiopia For 4-Day State Visit

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived here yesterday on a four-day state visit to Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie, the crown prince and other members of the royal family, together with the Ethiopian government were at the airport to greet the Indian president.

A crowd of several thousands cheered and waved as Dr. Radhakrishnan, stepped from the plane.

After inspecting the guard of honour while a 21-gun salute was fired, the Indian President drove with the Emperor to the Jubilee Palace, where he will be staying.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left the palace almost immediately for the city hall where he received the freedom of the city and then laid a wreath on the liberation monument.



The People's Republic of China celebrated the 16th anniversary of its National Day on October 1. Members of the Afghan medical delegation, which is on an official visit to China, are seen here in a crowded Peking area during the celebrations.

Afghans Leave For Further Studies

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Engineer Gul Mohammad, technical advisor to the Government Printing Press, and Roohullah Panjsheri and Nizamuddin Khudayar, officials of the Printing Press, left Kabul for Switzerland under a Swiss government scholarship programme for further studies in offset printing.

Ghulam Sakhi Akbari, an official of Ministry of Agriculture left Kabul for Canada under the Colombo Plan to study plant diseases.

Ghulam Aref Shaheed Khosti, a member of the staff of Teachers' Training Academy, left for England under a UNESCO fellowship programme to receive higher training in mathematics.

Mohammad Nabi Aslami, a teacher of the College of Agriculture, who had gone two years ago to India for higher studies in animal classification under a Usaid programme has returned to Kabul.

Dr. Mohammad Sadik Siddiki returned to Kabul from India after getting his doctorate degree in surgery and internal diseases.

Abdul Khalik, who had gone four years ago to the Soviet Union for studies in the field of petroleum and natural gas has returned to Kabul after completing his studies.

Others who have returned from the USSR include Abdul Wahid Azizi, Mohammad Wali, Ghulam Sakhi, Ghulam Hussein Bazgar and Sayyed Yakoub Shah Hairan, all agriculture officers of the Nangarhar Development Authority.

Doctors Report Johnson In Excellent Condition

BETHSEDA, Maryland, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—President Johnson's convalescence from his gall bladder operation on Friday continued in brisk fashion yesterday.

White House aide Jack Valenti observed: "He's running the hospital like he's running the country."

His doctors reported him in excellent condition after a very restful night.

Johnson went to sleep about 10 p.m. on Saturday after a day in which he held conferences with his staff, pursued intelligence reports on foreign policy developments and signed 14 bills.

Later on Sunday he had a private religious service in his luxurious suite at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, who cancelled out-of-town engagements to remain in Washington during the president's illness, called at the hospital yesterday for the first time.

Srinagar Report

(Contd. from page 1)

Dhar said some hand-grenades and explosives had been captured by Indian security forces from some "Pakistani agents" who allegedly gave shelter to raiders.

He said there was evidence that "certain elements" were maintaining close liaison with these raiders.

Dhar said information was available that "Pakistani agents" commit acts "of sabotage and terrorism" to disrupt normal life the Press Trust reported.

The sources said students were demanding the release of a number of students arrested in an earlier demonstration calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir.

All India Radio last night quoted Dhar as saying Pakistan-made hand-grenades were thrown in two incidents in Srinagar last week.

He said after the ceasefire on September 23 there had been increasing evidence of Pakistan's intentions of stepping up "subversive activities" through some "left-over" infiltrators, All India Radio reported.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Mohammad Sharif, Governor of Ghazni, on Saturday laid the foundation-stone of a new bridge on Zahir Shahi Avenue in the city of Ghazni.

The bridge, which will be 50 metres long and 11 metres wide, will link the first and second districts of Shari-Nau in Ghazni.

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Khan Kadir, an official of the forestry section of the Pakhtia Development Authority, returned to Kabul after attending a seminar on Forestry in Berlin. The seminar was sponsored by the Federal German government in which representatives of Asian countries participated.

Swiss Press Notes Afghan Progress Toward Democracy

KABUL, Oct. 11.—The Swiss Daily, Neue Zurcher Zeitung, in an article entitled "Afghanistan on the Way to Democracy" says anyone who has seen the city of Kabul in earlier times should revisit the city. He will find many important new constructions such as the airport, government offices, banks, hotels and paved roads. He will see more cars than before and witness a change in the very atmosphere of the city.

The newspaper adds that Afghanistan is trying to establish a democratic system in the country. During the interim period all development work has been progressing smoothly. Afghanistan is trying to strengthen its industry. The paper adds that in accordance with the new Constitution, the interim period will end soon and the parliamentary regime will start.

The paper notes that Kabul University gave a month's leave to all college students so that they could go to their respective constituencies and discuss democratic principles with the electorate.

208 Japanese Feared Lost After Typhoon

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (AP).—An extensive air and sea search continued Sunday for 208 Japanese fishermen from six fishing boats missing since last week in the typhoon-swept West Pacific near the Mariana Islands.

The Maritime Safety Agency, however, said hope for their survival was virtually given up.

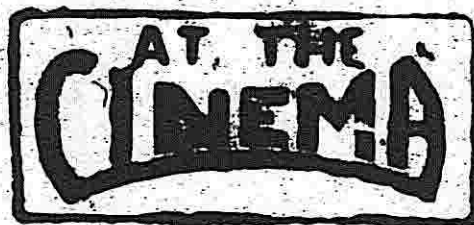
A search party of 14 fishing boats and 10 antisubmarine reconnaissance planes of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) combed the sea off the Marianas, and discovered an unidentified decomposed body and some floating debris northeast of the island, the agency said.

The six fishing boats involved were operating near the Marianas some 700 to 800 miles southwest of Tokyo when typhoon Carmen with maximum winds of 151 miles per hour lashed the area.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

Nauwared said that steps should be taken to clean up the old parts of the city. He suggested that the "juhis" should be widened and covered, the cost being borne by the people of the locality. Secondly, the people should actively cooperate in the clean-up campaign and thirdly litter boxes should be provided at different points and they should be cleared every day.



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2:30, 8, and 10 p.m. American Cinemascope colour film THE PRIZE starring Paul Newman

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, and 10 p.m. American film Jumbo starring Doris Day and Stephen Boyd

KABUL CLNEMA:

At 2:57, p.m. Indian film Rustam Rome

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7 p.m. Indian film

